8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 70.00
9.	Karnataka	Rs. 74.00
10.	Kerala	Rs. 125
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 67.00
12.	Maharashtra	Rs. 72, Rs.70, Rs.68 & Rs.66 respectively **for** Zone I, II, III, IV
13.	Manipur	Rs. 81.40 for Hill & Valley
14.	Meghalaya	Rs. 70.00
15.	Mizoram	Rs. 91.00
16.	Nagaland	Rs. 100.00
17.	Orissa	Rs. 70.00
18.	Punjab	Rs. 95.00 Rs.
Hoshiarpur Jalandhar		93
	Nawanshar	Rs. 94.91
	Amritsar	Rs. 95.00
19.	Rajasthan	Rs. 73.00
20.	Sikkim	Rs. 85.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 80.00
22.	Tripura	Rs. 60.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 100.00
24.	West Bengal	Rs. 70.00
25.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 66.70
26.	Jharkhand	Rs. 86.40
27.	Uttaranchal	Rs. 73.00

Monitoring mechanism for utilisation of funds for rural roads

1371. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place any monitoring mechanism to closely oversee the utilization of funds earmarked to build and maintain the rural roads of the country;

(b) if so, whether the said mechanism has found lapses in the utilization of funds and the quality of works undertaken in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken to plug the loop-holes and fix the responsibility for the lapses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), as per programme guidelines, the first instalment amounting to 50% of the cleared value of projects or annual allocation whichever is lower is released subject to fulfilment of conditions, if any, stipulated earlier. The release of 2nd instalment is subject to utilisation of 60% of the available funds and completion of at least 80% of the road works awarded in the year previous to the proceeding year and 100% of the awarded works of all the years preceding that year, and fulfilment of other conditions, if any, stipulated while releasing the previous instalment. The release of the second instalment in a year is also subject to submission of Utilisation Certificate for the funds released earlier, year-wise in the form prescribed, Certificate by the Bank Manager indicating the balance amount on date of issue of the Certificate and the interest credited, Certificate regarding the requisite physical completion of works, Audited Statement of Accounts etc. For ensuring high level of quality in works PMGSY programme guidelines have the provision for three tier Quality Control Mechanism. The first two tiers of the Quality Control Structure are overseen by the State Quality Coordinators, appointed by the State Governments. The first tier of quality control mechanism is in-house quality control at the level of executing agencies. The field laboratories are established by the Contractors and mandatory tests on the quality of material and workmanship are conducted under the supervision of Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). Quality Control Handbooks have been prescribed and test records are maintained by the PIUs in the prescribed Quality Control registers. The second tier provides for quality monitoring by the State Governments through independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs). SQMs are deployed to ensure that quality issues are properly being attended to at the first tier, The* third tier of this arrangement consists of quality monitoring of works through random inspection by independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs).

(b) Details of works inspected by independent National Quality Monitors in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Tamil Nadu are indicated in the following table:—

SI.	State No.	Total	Satisfactory Inspections	S%(S)	Unsatisfactory	U% (U)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3070	2632	86	438	14
2.	Karnataka	2591	2038	79	553	21
3.	Orissa	2940	2203	75	737	25
4.	Tamil Nadu	2985	23.07	77	678	23

(c) to (e) Observations of National Quality Monitors are handed over to the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) immediately after inspection for taking appropriate action. The action taken reports (ATRs) are prepared by the PIUs and sent to the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) through State Quality Coordinator. If defects in the work are rectified and the action of rectification is verified by independent quality monitors in the subsequent inspections, the 'Unsatisfactory' grading of the work is improved to 'Satisfactory' grading. NRRDA monitors the submission of ATRs and States are appraised of the status of ATRs during various meetings etc. The State Governments are to take appropriate action against the concerned officers and the contractors, if the defects observed by Quality Monitors are of non-rectifiable nature. Physical and Financial progress of works taken up under PMGSY is also regularly reviewed for ensuring proper implementation of the programme.